best buyers in the world [applause], and they are such because our working classes receive the best wages. [Applause.] But we do not mean to be content with our own market. We should seek to promote closer and more friendly commercial relations with the Central and South American States. [Applause.] And what is essential to that end? Regular mails are the first condition of commerce. The merchant must know when his order will be received, and when his consignment will be returned, or there can be no trade between distant communities. What we need, therefore, is the establishment of American steamship lines between our ports and the ports of Central and South America. [Applause.] Then it will no longer be necessary that an American minister, commissioned to an American state, shall take an English Liverpool to find another English ship to carry him to his destination. [Applause.] We are not to be frightened by the use of that ugly word, "subsidy." [Laughter.] We should pay to American steamship lines a liberal compensation for carrying our mails, instead of turning them over to British tramp steamships. [Applause.] We do not desire to dominate these neighboring governments; we do not desire to deal with them in any spirit of aggression. We desire those friendly political, mental and commercial relations which shall promote their interests equally with ours. We should not longer forego those commercial relations and advantages which our geographical relations suggest and make so de-

If you will excuse me from further public speech I will be glad to take by the hand my Henry county friends. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of the speech-making, the customary hand-shaking was next in order, occupying, perhaps, half an hour. Among the visitors was Captain Armstrong, of New Castle, a crippled soldier, who was rolled forward in his chair to meet the General. Of course he was given a warm recognition, as every one was, by the General. There were also a number of the 1840 voters in the crowd, who were enthusiastic in their greeting. Quite a number of ladies accompanied the visitors.

A Floral Gift to the General.

Last night thirty ladies and gentlemen of the South-side Horseshoe Club called on General Harrison and presented him with a beautiful floral offering in the form of a horseshoe. The General received his visitors with the kindest expressions of appreciation of the gift, and gave to the donors assurances of his warm regard. After some moments spent in conversation the party retired, leaving behind the best wishes

GREETING TO GEN. ALGER.

Music. Speeches and Hand-Shaking at the Harrison Residence.

The presence in the city, yesterday, of Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Detroit, Mich., whose State gave him active and earnest support for the presidential nomination, made doubly interesting the political events of the day. General Alger's coming was, to a degree, unexpected, but he did not get away without meeting several thousand enthusiastic Indiana Republicans, with whose hearty grip of the hand he came into contact. Monday evening he telegraphed General Harrison that he would pass through the city and would stop off and extend his congratulations. He arrived on the 11 o'clock morning train from Chicago, yesterday, just as the reception committee was busy looking after the Henry county delegation. He went to the New Denison House and took a room adjoining the State central committee. His presence became known to the Republicans about headquarters, and as soon as General Harrison had parted with his Henry county friends at University Park, he drove down to the hotel, and extended to General Alger a personal invitation to go to his residence and spend the day. The invitation was accepted. As Michigan's favorite son passed through the hotel corridors, he was cheered by the crowds, and otherwise given evidences of Indiana's good will.

General Alger impresses one at first sight as being "one who makes friends" wherever he goes, and this trait is true of him, as his great popularity in Michigan proves. He is by birth an Ohioan, and has a splendid record as a soldier. He is reputed to be a man of large wealth, and has become noted through his State for his liberal giving to charities. He is tall, very straight, and somewhat slender. His board and hair are tinged slightly with gray. Yesterday he wore a high white hat, and was dressed in dark blue cloth, his coat being of the Prince Albert cut. Almost the entire day was spent by him at General Harrison's home. When it became known around the city that he was there many citizens, as well as the visitors from Henry county, expressed a desire to see him, and if convenient, to hear him make a speech. The reception committee took the matter in hand, and when the wish of the citizens and visitors was made known to General Alger, he said: "Bring them up, I want to see them. Accordingly arrangements were made to call on the distinguished visitor at General Harrison's residence at 3 o'clock. The crowds of people from Henry county had become scattered before the arrangement was made, and consequently not one-fourth of them could be notified of the call. But few citizens knew of the arrangement either, but several hundred people assembled at the New Denison House at 2:30 o'clock to make the call. A proession was formed, and headed by the New Castle K. of P. Band, it marched to the Harrison residence. Many others, on account of the excessive heat, took street cars or carriages, and when all gathered on the spacious lawn in front of the General's residence there were four hundred or five hundred persons ready to greet the distinguished General. There were frequent interrogations of "What's the matter with Harrison and Alger?" and the response always came, "Why they're all right." After a stirring piece of music by the band General Harrison appeared on the doorstep with his guest, the latter having the arm of his host. The appearing of the two gentlemen was the signal for prolonged cheering, which ended with three cheers for General Alger and the sister State of Michigan. General Harrison then stepped forward and in the following words presented General Alger to the audience:

My Fellow-citizens-I have had the pleasure to-day to receive in my own home a distinguish ed citizen of a neighboring State: distinguished, not only for his relation to the civil administration of affairs of his State, but also as one of those conspicuous and gallant soldiers contributed by Michigan to the armies of the Union when our national life was in peril. I am sure you will be glad to make broader the welcome I have given him, and to show him that he has a warm place in the affections of our Indiana peopeople. Let me present to you General Alger, of Michigan. [Applause.]

There was prolonged applause at the close of the General's remarks. As soon as quiet was

restored General Alger spoke as follows:

Gentlemen-I thank you very much for this cordial greeting. I thank you very kindly, Gen. Harrison, for the pleasant words you have said of me personally. I wish to say-as you would know if you lived in Michigan-that I am not a speech-maker. II composed a few speeches some weeks ago, and General Harrison has been delivering them ever since. [Laughter.] After reading his speeches carefully, each one of them a gem of concentrated thought, I have made up my mind that the Chicago convention made no mistake. [Applause.] We have not held any post-mortems in our State. We are glad that we have such a gallant candidate, a man in whose composition no flaw can be found, in whose life no act or word can be adversely criticised. We are as proud in Michigan of your candidate-who is our candidate also-as we could possibly be were any other man in the universe named. We are all Harrison men in Michigan now, and the place he has in our hearts is just as warm as though he lived within our own borders. You Hoosiers have no patent upon this. [Applause.]

The people of the United States have a great crisis before them. The questions as to the life and prosperity of our industrial institutions are at stake. We have, as we have always had, since this country was worth caring for, the opposition of the English government. We have it to-day, standing shoulder to shoulder beside the Democratic party; and combined, they expeet to capture our manufacturing institutions in this country and move them to England. But, gentlemen, they are not going to be al-

lowed to do it. |Applause. | There is another question that has been discussed but very little, which needs careful thought. In my judgment one of the very grave, if not the very gravest, question that is before the American people to-day is the possibility of the future of the Supreme Court of | lists of Democratic manufactures, and workingthe United States. That court, as you know, is composed of nine members; three of them are Democrats and six are Republicans; two of the Republican members of that court are getting well along in years; the oldest one is seventyfive; the next one is seventy-three, I believe, and all except one are above sixty-four. If a Democratic President is elected this fall-as I predict he will not be-five years nearly will | hasn't been nominated yet, has it?" clapse before it will be possible to change the

government from the hands of the Democracy to the hands of the Republicans. This will make the oldest member, if he should live and remain on the bench, eighty years of age, and will make the next more than seventy-eight years of age. Both will probably be retired within the next four and a half years, or four years from the 4th of next March. The other members will have crept along up toward three score and ten, and what the possibilities may be in that direction we can only surmise. To my mind it is a great danger. The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution provides that no claim for slaves shall ever be presented and paid by the United States government; it also provides that any moneys expended by the States in carying on a rebellion shall not be paid; but, as I read it, it does not provide that the claims of millions, and almost, you may say, hundreds of millions, which would be brought up for the devastation of the Southern States by Northern armies, shall not be paid. When there is a majority of Democrate in the Supreme Court, if that shall ever be, I predict that these claims will come up by the millions, pleading that, under the Constitution, those men have the right to recover property destroyed in the rebellion by our armies, and it is a very grave question whether or not those claims will be allowed. The safe way for us to do is to elect a Republican President, who, if there are vacancies on the bench, will appoint Republicans, good men and true, who have always been loyal to the government, to fill such vacancies. Think of these things. [Applause.]
Again I thank you for this cordial greeting.

If you will come to Michigan you will find the Harrison and Morton latch-string always out. You will not find a sore, or a scar, or a regret. And, while we may have a hard fight to carry it, you will find a State that, next November, will wheel into line and tally up its electoral votes for Harrison and Morton. [Applause.]

The demonstrations of approval were quite frequent during General Alger's address, and at its close he was again the recipient of three cheers. The most pleasant feature of the call then came.

"Would you like to meet those present personally?" asked General Harrison of General Alger. "Certainly, General," was the response. Gen. Harrison then said to his guest he could either shake hands with them in the house or at the just as he preferred.
Alger preferred the lawn, General across which a refreshing breeze was blowing, and there he spent fifteen or twenty minutes in meeting the callers. Judge Martindale did the introducing, and the acquaintance with Henry county people he displayed was surprising. Gen. Alger had a pleasant word for every one whom he met. An Indianapolis Republican ventured the opinion that Indiana was all right for Har-"You ought to make it unanimous," said Gen.

Alger. "You have no idea how such an act could benefit you. One intelligent-looking gentleman from Henry county said to the distinguished visitor: "I have voted the Democratic ticket all my life, but I shall vote for Harrison this year.'

"You are on the right track, my friend." said General Alger, "and you will have plenty of company this year. There are thousands of Democrats who talk just as you do.' While General Alger was thus receiving his Indiana friends General Harrison stood on the doorsteps, and also shook hands with many of his acquaintances. After all present had met the visitor, some one called for Mrs. Harrison. "Let her come and make a speech, General," said some one. Others joined in the call for the lady, and the General then inviting all to pass through the house, presented them to his wife. The General stationed himself in the front parlor beside his wife and introduced her to each individual. The receptions over, the New Castle band gave a delightful serenade from the lawn in front of the house. After having spent an hour and a half at the residence the visitors marched back to the New Denison House.

General Alger remained at General Harrison's until nearly 5 o'clock, and during the afternoon met quite a number of representative men. After he returned to his room at the hotel he was constantly besieged with callers. He left for Cincinnati on the 6 o'clock train.

THE CURRENT OF TALK.

Observers Give the Best Reports of the Political Situation.

A half hour before leaving the hotel for the train General Alger was in demand by reporters It did not require a card to reach him, but to every knock on his door by the newspaper men there was the response, "Come in," which was supplemented by the General-on the visitor entering his room, "Take a chair and make yourself at home." The General talked very freely on political subjects. To a Journal reporter he said he was greatly pleased with his visit to Indianapolis and his call on General Harrison. "It was the first time I ever had the pleasure of meeting the General," said he, "and I shall go a way with the highest opinion of him. I have long known him by reputation, but we were never thrown together. I was agreeably surprised to find such a robust man. From reports I had read in some newspapers I had formed the idea that I would meet an exhausted man. On the contrary he is in excellent health and gives evidence of having a physical constitution able to bear all the duties that are going to be imposed on him this campaign.

"Turning to political subjects, what is the situation in Michigan?" he was asked. "It is very encouraging indeed. Of course Michigan is a rather close State, and we are going to have a hard fight this year, but I have no

fears of the result." "How will the fusion of the Greenbackers with the Democrats affect the result?" "The fusion will have some effect on the vote. What it will be is difficult to tell yet. A great many of the Greenbackers are protectionists, and that class is not going to vote the Democratic ticket this year. Quite a number of the prominent Greenbackers in the State have already declared in favor of protection, and announce that they will vote the Republican ticket on that ground. Among them I may mention M. W. Field, of Detroit. He has for a long time been a leader in the Greenback party. He told me that he would not support a party that tended toward free trade, and said he would take the stump and make speeches for protection and the Republican ticket. He is an outspoken Harrison and Morton man, and must exert a great deal of influence on those who have followed him. There are a great many others whose names I might recall who have taken the same position as Mr. Field. There is no doubt about many Greenbackers going back to their old parties. This is especially true of those who favor protection, and the Republican party must be the gainer. Those who do not go back will be partially represented by a labor ticket, to nominate which a convention has been called to meet some time next month, I think. Really the party lines have not yet been drawn in Michigan, and it is therefore too early to give any reliable information. There seems to be a tendency to make the campaign shorter, and, as a result, neither side is doing anything as yet."

"Is there any truth in the statement that some of the colored men are going over to the Democratic party!" "Such statements have no foundation what-

ever. All I care to say on that subject is that the colored men are Republicans, and they always will be." "What will be the chief issue in Michigan this year?"

"There is but one main issue with us, and that is the tariff. The farmers, the manufacturers and the workingmen are for protection, and we expect to win on that issue." "How will the Prohibitionists figure in the

result in the State?"

"The temperance question was at one time satisfactorily settled by the Republicans enacting a local option law. A few months ago, however, the Supreme Court of the State declared the law unconstitutional, and since that time the Prohibitionists have been dissatisfied. The members of the party do not hold the Republicans to blame for the repeal of the law, but the Democrats will, of course, take advantage of the circumstances, and attempt to make capital out of it. It is, of course, apparent to the thoughtful temperance worker that nothing can be gained by assisting to put the Democratic party, which has always opposed all temperance legislation, in power, but the 'pronounced' Prohibitionist is incurable. These things I have mentioned may have some effect upon the result but still we have no fear of the Democrats carrying Michigan. The Republicans will carry the State by an increased majority. The nomination of no man could have pleased the Republicans of Michigan better than that of General Harrison does. The more the people know of General Harrison the better they like him. He is going to grow from now until the election, and the votes he will get will be surprising to our Democratic friends."

"What do you think of the outlook in New York!" "I was there but three days. All the reports I had were very encouraging. The New York Republican papers are daily publishing long men who have announced that they will vote for Harrison and Morton and protection. During my brief stay in New York a half dozen prominent men of my acquaintance who voted for Cleveland came to me and told me they intended to support the Republican ticket. They will change because they believe in protection.

"The Republican State ticket in Michigan

"Our convention is to be held next Wednes-

day, the 8th. We shall undoubtedly renominate Governor Luce. On account of business engagements, Mr. McDonald has refused to be a candidate again for Lieutenant-governor. It is probable that most of the old ticket will be renominated."

"Do you anticipate any change in the congressional districts this fall? "We expect to make some gains. How many I do not care to say now. Some of the congressional districts are close, and we have reason to believe that Republicans will be elected where Democrats are now serving."

Among the visitors to the city yesterday was one of the most distinguished Irishmen in the United States, Mr. Patrick Eagan, of Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Eagan has a reputation not only in this country, but in England as well, where he has been long and actively engaged in the Irish agitations. He is a short, thick-set man, about fifty or fifty-five years of age, wears a full, reddish beard, just beginning to turn gray, cropped close to his chin, has a large, well-shaped head, and is withal a most entertaining and agreeable talker. There is nothing in the Irish question. past, present or future, which he does not thoroughly understand and upon which he does not talk with sound sense and comprehensive information. Referring to politics in this country, he said: "I have just come from New York, arriving bere from Cincinnati last night. While there I talked the political situation over with leading men, and got expressions and views from all sources I could." "What will be the probable result in that

"I think the Republicans will carry it. Their leaders expressed the utmost confidence. There is a determination there among Republican voters that augurs success. While General Harrison's nomination was not received with that enthusiastic hurrah that characterized the selection of Blaine four years ago, it has strength in another direction. I find a sort of determination-that is the word that most nearly expresses it-to see him elected that was absent in the last campaign. The party seems to be entirely and unitedly in dead earnest."

"How will the Irish vote this year?" "Mr. Blaine secured almost 70,000 Irish votes in that State-an unexampled gain among that class of voters, sufficient to have elected him overwhelmingly, if it had not been for the mugwumps. I believe General Harrison will get fully as many, if not more. Upon an inquiry among leading Irishmen there I base my judgment. The issues to-day make it harder than ever for an Irishman to remain with the Democracy. There is unquestionably a great re volt in their ranks in New York.' "Irishmen don't have much difficulty in deciding how to vote when free trade with England

is one of the issues, do they?" "Assuredly not. A great many of them have been driven out of their own country by the despotism of the English government, and you may rest assured that they are not going to do anything to benefit their old enemies if they know it. Then there is another fact that is becoming more and more apparent. The intelligent, educated Irishmen who come here now do not blindly connect themselves with the Democratic party as they did in former years. It has always seemed a little strange that they should be so largely Democratic, but I presume it is due to the position of the old Whigs on the Know-nothing question. But since more of the advocates of that theory went into the Democratic party than into the Republican party. I do not see that it ought to have any effect on their votes now. It does not. Intelligent Irishmen are breaking away from the Democracy rapidly. The Blaine movement four years ago was significant. It took many away never to return again. The Republican party is the American party to-day, and it is that party to which Irishmen are attached. They admired Mr. Blaine for his thorough Americanism, and, by the way, I notice that General Harrison holds a great many views on this point in common with Blaine. His speeches show him uncompromisingly opposed to everything that is not thoroughly American, and this fact will win him many votes among the Irish people."

"Did you have any conversation with Patrick Ford on the political outlook while in the East?" "No, I did not. He was out of the city, when was in New York. Mr. Ford was a great Blaine man, and was a little disappointed in not having him nominated, but he will give General Harrison his hearty support. The Irish World exercises a tremendous influence, particularly in manufacturing districts. It has a wide circulation, going away out on the Western plains and to the furthest part of the country. The Ford's lofty integrity. They know that he could not be bought for any amount of money, and consequently that whenever he advocates anything he does it for the best interest of his fellow-countrymen.

"You called on General Harrison to-day?" "Oh, yes, certainly. I would not remain in town all day and neglect that." "What do you think of the Republican candi-

"They are splendid men. General Harrison is undoubtedly much stronger to-day than he was when he was first nominated. He is a candidate that improves by acquaintance-and that is the best kind, you know. Mr. Morton is especially strong, also. The Irish people think a great deal of him. While I was not for General Harrison at Chicago, I cannot but admit that his selection was a wise one. I think he will certainly carry New York, and from the amount of political activity I see here, Indiana, too, and therefore be elected." Mr. Eagan left for Chicago last night and will return at once to his home, in Nebraska.

Hon. J. N. Huston returned yesterday from Chicago, where he went to attend a meeting of the chairmen of the Republican State central committees for Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana. In reply to a question as to what was done at the meeting, he said that the chief business was the discussion of the different modes and means of effecting a thorough political organization. Each man submitted his own plan and the methods pursued in his own State, and they were debated and criticised by the others present. The meeting occupied the entire day. and was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel. "What was the report from Michigan?" inquired a Journal reporter of him.

"Secretary Tillman, of the central committee," he said, "was present from that State. He expressed the utmost confidence in the success of the Republicans this fall. There will, he conceded, be a close, active fight on both sides, but when that is the situation it means a Republican victory. The party in the State is thoroughly organized and enthusiastic for General Harrison. General Alger and his friends are working actively for Republican success, and they say there is no doubt about the result The Democratic-Greenback fusion is not going to do what its leaders fondly hoped for it. It's a case where fusion on its face don't amount to fusion in reality. A good many of the Greenback votes will return to the Republicans-the better element of the party, at least. From all reports I heard I think the State is safe and the Democratic claim to the contrary is idle asser-

"Wisconsin, of course, is safe?" "Oh, yes, there isn't any doubt about it all. We will get it by an increased majority." "What reports did you carry to the other gentleman concerning Indiana?" "Why, that we are going to carry it, of

course. We are becoming more confident of it every day." While in Chicago Mr. Huston was vigorously sought after by newspaper men. Discussing the chances for success in Indiana and the reasons for thinking the Republicans would win, he said: "We will win onjaccount of our superior organization. We have the best system of organizing in our State that I know of anywhere. It is an organization of the people, and, I think-more than any other systemgives the individual a chance to express him-

W. H. Elliott, editor of the New Castle Courier, said, yesterday: "Our delegation is composed, as you can see, of substantial men. They are good, solid Republicans, who will stand right up to the protection line. I never have seen Henry county Republicans so enthusiastic before in all my life. We had 140 Prohibition votes in our last election, but they are weakening in their antagonism to the Republican party. We will reduce the Prohibition vote to such a low figure that it will alter the case perceptibly? In one township which heretofore has been strongly Greenback, electing Greenback trustees, there has been a complete revolution, and over half will vote for Harrison and the rest for

"How do the Democrats seem to feel over the nomination?" he was asked. many Democrats were changing. We have a dozen to day with us who have been raised in the very cradle of Democracy, and I can give you the names of a few. They won't object.
There are H. W. Alexander, Jno. P. Newlin, I.
T. Houser, David Hoover, Josiah Wister, George Gates and A. Abernathy. These are all citizens of New Castle, and all have changed upon the tariff question, and it is my opinion that a good many more who voted for Cleveland in 1884 are | many years,

sore over it and will mend their ways next No-"What will be the majority from Henty county this year!"

"We won't stop short of 2,000 this year. In 1884 we gave 1,680, and in 1886 we made a gain of 100 votes, and if we can't run it up to 2,000 this fall I am much mistaken." "How do your people look upon the withdrawal of Porter from the candidacy for Governor! "You know our county was originally for Porter. We placed his name before the convention of 1880, and have always been great admirers of his policy. Cumback is now a popular

Hon. Eugene Bundy, than whom there is no more popular Republican in the Sixth district, was over with his Henry county friends. He says that county is good for an increased majority. The people there have set their figures at 1,800, and will be disappointed if it's any less, though they will not be surprised if it goes beyond that number considerably. There are, he says, a good many Republicans who were lukewarm four years ago who are now enthusiastieally for the ticket. Some Democratic accessions are also being made, so that in his judgment the political prospects are first-class at present. On the gubernatorial question, the party in his county are somewhat divided, since ex-Governor Porter's withdrawal. Gen. Hovey has a good many friends, Rev. Ira J. Chase some. and Hon. Will Cumback a good many. The disposition will be, however, to look the field over well, to canvass all the pros and cons with respect to each of the gentlemen named, and then to do the best thing for the party, irrespective of personal claims or personal preferences.

Judge Mark E. Forkner also gives a good report from Henry county. It will do well enough, he says, for other counties to follow its example. He thinks General Harrison's speeches have been exceedingly happy and that they have made and will continue to make him many votes. No public man could excel him in this respect. The speech of yesterday and the one referring to the disfranchisement of the Territories he regarded as especially strong, and likely to strike a responsive cord in the hearts of the people. There is no danger, he thinks, in allowing a candidate to do all the talking he wants to when he can do it as well as General Harrison has done. He says the Republicans have done an especially good work among the young men in his home, having an organization that contains more than a hundred first voters in it. The State, of course, he regards as certain to go Republican this year.

C. S. Hernley, chairman of the Henry county central committee, said it was a hard place to fill this campaign on account of Harrison's great popularity. It has caused a demand for speakers and tariff documents that is enormous. "I challenge the whole Democratic party," he remarked, "and say to them that we will give at least 1,800 majority this fall. The drift of publie opinion with us is strongly in Harrison's favor, and his success in this State appears to me to be something marvelous. I would hardly have thought that any one man in the country could stir up so much political enthusiasm as he has. His people have received him with open hearts, and they will work hard for his elec-

A. Abernathy, of New Castle, has been a stanch Democrat all his life. "I will never vote the ticket again," he said to a Journal reporter, "for I am not in favor of free trade. That is the secret of the whole affair. I am an old soldier, too, and Cleveland's pension vetoes are enough to satisfy me. The soldier vote is just what is going to beat Matson, for he stands in a bad light with them, even if he does wear a G. A. R. badge. I can say this, that I will never vote for a Democrat again as long as I live, for their platform, as it now stands, is death to our home industries. Nor am I alone in this opinion. A number of men are in my fix, and will leave the Democratic party this year."

Albert E. Boone, of Zanesville, O., said yesterday that he had never seen so much enthusiasm among the Republicans of his State so early in the season. "Of course, Ohio is always Republican," said he, "but this year we are going to see how big a majority we can turn in. should not be surprised if it reached 40,000. General Harrison was the man for the Chicago men that it reaches have great faith in Mr. Pronvention to nominate. The people of Ohio are reading his speeches with plaasure. He is growing stronger daily, and already a stranger traveling through Ohio would think the people of the State did not know there were two candidates for the presidency."

WORKING WITH THE PRESS.

Democratic Dailies Being Established to Disseminate Political Views.

Findlay (O.) Special. The Democrats have developed a new method of distributing campaign funds, which is likely to produce more satisfactory results than the old plan of knocking in the head of a "bar'l" and permitting a free-for-all race for the contents by all hands, including the captain. Whether this radical departure from old customs is one of the schemes of the wily Calvin S. Brice is not known, but inasmuch as his protege, Chairman Townsend, of the Democratic State committee, is putting the idea into effect in a practical way, the suspicion appears to be well grounded that Brice is the organizer of the enterprise, which is nothing more nor less than the furnishing of money to the publishers of Democratic weekly newspapers in the small cities of the country in quantities sufficient to enable them to transfer their publications into Democratic dailies, which are supplied with editorials and other political matter bearing upon the tariff and like campaign topics from the literary bureau of the national committee, over which Brice presides. In proof of this it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that Democratic dailies have been established at Delaware, Newark, Wooster, Piqua, Urbana, Beliefont-aine, Circleville, Chillicothe, Zanesville, Lima, Fostoria and cities of like size since the St. Louis convention, and other cities within the

knowledge of your correspondent are to be favored in like manner. This city has a Democratic weekly, the Star, edited by the postmaster, which is shortly to go through the transformation process and blossom into a daily, and the information is obtained straight and direct that the money for this purpose will come from the Democratic national committee, through Chairman Townsend, of the State committee. These dailies will be printed and sent out by the thousand each day to doubtful voters, and the scheme promises well, as the local daily has much power and influence in the neighborhood in which it circulates. Advices from Indiana and other adjoining States bring the same information regarding the phenomenal increase in Democratic daily newspapers since the St. Louis convention, thus indicating that the scheme is national, and that the Democrats have early in the fight solved the problem of getting their side of political questions before the entire country.

A Fatal Free Fight. OMAHA, Neb. July 31 .- A fatal row occurred thirty miles southwest of Neligh. A man named Schmidt, his sister and two brothers named Vanderschnickt, were returning with several others from a wedding at Ewing, and got into a quarrel which ended in a free fight. Schmidt was fatally cut across the abdomen his sister was wounded in the arm, one of the Vanderschnickts had his shoulder broken and was twice stabbed in the back, while the other brother was slightly cut with a knife and serionsly cut on the head with a club.

Dynamiter Sevic Released on Bail. CHICAGO, July 31 .- Rudolph Sevic, the gunmaker and alleged leader and ruling spirit of the recent dynamite plot against the lives of Judges Gary and Grinnell and others was released from iail about 5:30 o'clock this evening, on bail approved by Juage Hawes. A number of Bohemian friends of the prisoner appeared in court and expressed their readiness to become sureties on the bonds of the gun-maker, which amounted to \$16,000.

"If a woman is pretty. To me 'tis no matter, Be she blonde or brunette, So she lets me look at her. An unhealthy woman is rarely, if ever, beau-

tiful. The peculiar diseases to which so many of the sex are subject are prolific causes of pale, sallow faces, blotched with unsightly pimples, dull, lusterless eyes and emaciated forms. Women so afflicted can be permanently cured "I never have known a campaign in which so | by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; and with the restoration of health comes that beauty which, combined with good qualities of head and heart, makes women angels of lovelinesa. "Faworite Prescription" is the only medicine for wo-man, sold by druggists, under a positive guar antee from the manufacturers that it will give satisfaction in overy case, or money will be rebottle wrapper and faithfully carried out for wards abolishing convict labor and he was op- factured by Dr. J. G. many years.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

The Pacific Railroad Funding Bill-Amend-

ing the Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 31 .- Mr. Frye, from the select committee on the Pacific railroads, reported the Union Pacific funding bill, providing for a settlement of cases growing out of the issue of bonds and to secure payment of all indebtedness. He said: "The bill is the Outhwaite bill, as reported to the House, containing many amendments over the bill as it came from the commission originally. The Senate report is signed by all the members of the committee, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. Davis], who was absent, having authorized the chairman to sign his name to the report. The bill relates only to the Union Pacific and Central branch, having nothing whatever to do with the Central Pacific. The committee found much greater difficulty in formulating an adjustment and settlement with the Central Pacific than with the Union Pacific, and is not prepared, at the present time, to make any report touching that company. It is barely possible that it may be necessary to amend the bill when it is under consideration. It provides for finding the present worth of the debt of the United States against this corporation, and I desire that a statement of the process, which I have here and will read, may be printed in the Record."

Mr. Frye read the paper referred to, and said that the actuaries of the New York Life Insurance Company had been requested to present a statement, and that it was possible that, when received, the committee might want to offer it as an amendment to the bill. The bill was placed on the calendar, and, with the report, ordered to be printed. The bill for the erection of a marine hospital

at Evansville, Ind., was reported, and placed on Mr. Riddleberger, from the committee on manufactures, reported a bill providing that the surplus from the appropriation made for the Centennial Exposition of the Ohio Valley may be used for the expositions at Augusta and Rich-

mond. Referred. The resolution offered by Mr. Hear on the 24th was taken up and agreed to. It provides for the appointment of a committee of seven Senators to report upon the relations of commerce and business between the United States and the British North American possessions, including the effect upon the commerce and carrying trade of the United States of the Canadian system of railroads and canals, and the prospect of the displacement of any existing industries of the United States by industries established there; also, whether obligations of existing treaties and of international law are and have been observed by such dependencies toward the people of the United States, and the number, amount and character of existing claims against Great Britain by reason of violation of such obligations toward the people of the

United States in such dependencies. The Senate then resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Spooner, appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Atchison, Kan. Mr. Beck made a point of order on the amend-

ment, and proceeded to argue it. He said that

the Senate had no right to attach to the sundry civil bill appropriations for public buildings. It was not good legislation. After a long discussion, the point of order was withdrawn by Mr. Beck and a yea and nay vote taken on the proposition itself as a test question affecting all the other public buildings. The amendment was rejected-yeas 21, nays 23.

Mr. Spooner said that in reference to the vote just had, he would offer no other public building amendments that were in the same category as the Atchison one, but he would offer now an appropriation of \$50,000 for a public building at Opelousas, La. The circumstances were that such a bill had passed both houses and was now before the President, but did not contain the appropriation clause.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 6, nays 33. Mr. Spooner offered, as an amendment, the bill to refund the direct tax. Mr. Harris made the point of order that the amendment was general legislation and not in order on a general appropriation bill.

The Presiding Officer-The Chair has no doubt on the subject. The point of order is well taken. Mr. Plumb offered an amendment providing that supplies, the result of prison labor, shall not be purchased for use at the national sol diers' homes. Rejected without division. Mr. Manderson offered an amendment appropriating \$3,017 to repay the city of Omaha for

repairing the court-house and postoffice. Agreed Mr. Stewart moved an amendment providing that no part of the appropriations of the bill shall be used in the investigation of any case or

in the prosecution of any person in the mining region for cutting, for mining or domestic purposes, any short or scrubby timber, unfit to be sawed or hewed into lumber of commercial value. Agreed to. Mr. Call offered an amendment appropriating \$10,000, to be expended at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the recovery of

verse possession to the government. He spoke of the information recently laid before the Senate on that subject. Mr. Sherman opposed the amendment and spoke of the hope of recovering property which had belonged to the confederate States as an illusive one. The debts of those States were a lien upon their property. The proposition was to give some gentlemen a pleasant trip to

property of the United States now held in ad-

Europe. The recovery of confederate property by the United States government might be attended with responsibility for their debts. Mr. Cockrell spoke of the fairy tales of the wealth of the defunct Confederacy as being only equaled by the stories of the immense wealth stored up in England belonging to American in the name of the United States against Frazer, Trenholm & Co., and read from the report made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the House of Representatives, in 1867, on the subject on that and other similar suits. He also read and criticised communications from H. B. Littlepage, employed as a special attorney for the government in 1887, in relation to the recovery of confederate property, and said that that was the sort of information by which it was sought to show that a British ship of war, formerly the Texas, seen by Admiral Luce at Bermuda, had been the property of the Confederate States. He had no doubt that the British government could account for all the ships in its navy just as the United States government could account for all

Mr. Edmunds-Of course, they can be accounted for, because they all belonged to the British navy at that time. They were just as much part of the British navy then as they are

Mr. Cockrell-But the Senator from Florida claims that they belonged to the Confederate States, and should now belong to the United Mr. Blair-Is it necessary for the Sepator

from Missouri to use the words "Confederate States" so often? I do not think that expression should be made use of. Mr. Cockrell-Do you wish me to call them "rebel States?"

Mr. Blair-Anything you please, but don't say "Confederate States," or "Confederate Treasury," or anything of that kind. Mr. Cockrell-If the Senator from New Hampshire tells me any word in the English or any other language that will tickle his ear when applied to the rebels I will be only too happy to

Mr. Blair-I only express my feelings in the matter. The Senator may go on and violate them. There are other Senators just as sensitive on the subject as I am. Mr. Cockrell-I have no doubt of it, and I beg those Senators' pardon. I am not trying to stun their sensibilities, but I am simply reading what the Senator from Florida has compelled to

be brought out in this discussion. Mr. Call-I protest against your saying that I compelled them to be brought out. I have nothing to do with the reading of those papers. Mr. Cockrell-These papers were sent to the Senate in response to the resolution offered by the Senator from Florida, on which this amendment is based. In conclusion, Mr. Cockrell said that the proposed appropriation would be simply an absolute waste of so much money, and might complicate the United States govern-

The bill went over till to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

Proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, July 31. - When the House met to-day the Clerk laid before it a letter from the Speaker announcing his enforced absence from the city for a few days, on account of important business; and upon motion of Mr. Mills, of Texas, Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, was elected as Speaker pro tem., and took the chair amid

7th of August be assigned for the consideration | timers. The two heroic ladies are being lionof bills reported from the committee on labor, with the exception of the convict-labor bill. Mr. Spinela, of New York, objected to this ex-

Mr. Mills stated that unanimous consent could not be procured unless exception was made. Mr. Spinols replied that in that event the

A Distinguished Feature of the City's Plan.

The Crowded Business Circumference at Our Geographical Heart.

A curve is the line of beauty and a circle is the expression of perfection. Those who laid out our city for us evidently recognized this, and they left Circle street, in the heart of the city. as one of the distinguishing beauties of its general plan. The park that it surrounds and the business crowding its circumference, make it one of the most prominent of streets. One of the most prominent buildings upon the Circle is the Franklin Insurance Block. For the last fourteen years Wm. Henry Schoen has carried on business in this block. He has been located on the Circle since 1869. In conversation with the writer, Mr. Schoen said:

"Yes, I am pretty well known in this city. I have spent nearly all of my life here, and have been connected with this house (Cincinnati Dyehouse.) Six years ago I lost much interest in



MR. HENRY SCHOEN.

my business, and, in fact, in everything. I see you don't understand. Well, I will explain. As I said, it was six years ago that my trouble began. The first I noticed was pains in my head, just over my eyes, a tight feeling across the bridge of my nose and my eyes became weak and watery. When I would attempt to read the lines would run together, the letters blur, and I could see nothing but

BLACK SPOTS BEFORE MY EYES. My nose was stopped up most of the time so that I could not breathe through it. I would blow out large scabs streaked with blood. There was a peculiar noise in my ears, a ringing, buzzing sensation, which caused me a great deal of uneasiness. I had a pain in my head nearly all the time-dull, heavy headaches. Often at night I would

GET UP AND WALK THE FLOOR For hours at a time, being unable to sleep on account of the pain in my head. In the morning I would awake tired and unrefreshed, with such a bad taste in my mouth. Then I would hawk and spit up large lumps of yellow and greenish mucus which had dropped down and collected in the back part of my throat during the night. I had no appetite for breakfast; the sight of food was repugnant to me. My limbs ached. My muscles felt sore. Even my sense of smell became bad. I grew tired upon the slightest ex-

ertion. I was despondent. MY AMBITION WAS GONE.

spoke as though my voice came through my nose, my heart beat violently if I exerted myself more than usual. A sharp pain would flash through my left side, extending to my left shoulder blade. There was also a heavy feeling on my chest, as though there was a weight there. This sort of thing continued for years. I tried time and time again to get relief from my sufferings, but each attempt was followed by

About four months ago I read of some remarkable cures accomplished by Dr. Blair. I consulted him at his office, 203 North Illinois street, about four months ago. At first I got better gradually, under his treatment. Soon my headache left me, my sleep was sound and refreshing, my appetite returned; I gained in flesh and strength; and I feel well and strong again.' Mr. Henry Schoen's place of business is as stated, in the Franklin Insurance Block, corner of Circle and Market streets, where he may be

found and this statement verified. flood his State with convict-made goods. The request was not granted. Mr. Dibble called up the conference report on

the Omaha public building bill. The bill as originally passed by the Senate limited the cost for site and building to \$1,200,000. The House amended this by fixing the limit for the site at \$400,000, without making any provision for the building. As agreed to in conference, the bill provides a limit of \$1,200,000 for the building and site, with the further proviso that the site shall not exceed in cost \$400,000. After a long debate the report was rejected-

yeas, 81, pays, 92-and the bill was again sent to conference.

On motion of Mr. Holman the bill was passed for the revocation of the withdrawal of lands made for the benefit of certain railroads. [The bill, which applies only to Iowa and Minnesota, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, whenever a land grant is adjusted and there is found such excess to the public domain. Mr. Townshend, from the committee on mili-

tary affairs, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy for information as to what collections suitable to be embodied in a national military and naval museum, to be established at Washington, are now in existence in their respective departments. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Townshend, further consider-

ation of the deficiency bill was postponed and the House went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill, with Senate amendments. All the amendments were nonconcurred in, with the exception of those relative to fortifications and ordnance. Mr. Townshend then moved non-concurrence in these amendments in bulk, but Mr. Buchanan demanded that they should be considered in

the first amendment, appropriating \$2.500 for repair of the sea-wall and wharf at Willett's Point, N. Y. Mr. Sayres, of Texas, said the Senate had no more right to put these amendments on the

Mr. Townshend then moved non-concurrence in

army bill than it had to put them on a judicial bill. It was a question which involved the dignity and power of the House. Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, said if there was anything to be done in the nature of provision for armament and fortifications, it must be done by the army appropriation bill. While he

would vote with his committee in favor of a nonconcurrence, he hoped that in the end the amendment would be agreed to. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, wanted to see the House conference instructed to inform the Senate conferees that the House would never yield. He would rather see the army bill fail than the Senate dominating this body. He was willing

to resort to every parliamentary method to pre-

vent the perpetration of this outrage on the Mr. Reed characterized as absurd the p siti n taken by the gentleman from Georgia. That position was that because the rules of the House sent certain bills to certain committees, the Senate must conform to those rules in the amendment of those bills. The position was in conflict not only with the Senate-that the House could stand; but with common sense, and that the House could not stand. He then spoke of the importance of the proposed legislation. He admitted that there was not one chance in a hundred of war, but if war should come, the United States would undergo a national humilia-

tion the committee rose and House adjourned. Two Brave Maiden Ladies.

tion more terrible than had ever before been

inflicted on the face of the earth. Pending ac-

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 31 .- Two maiden ladies, Maria and Viretta Reeves, living near Davisville, just above here, last night shot and killed one burglar and mortally wounded and captured another. The encounter happened about midnight. One of the sisters saw a man in her room, and, seizing her revolver, killed him. He was shot through the temple. The other sister was awakened. She seized a weapon and sprang on the other burglar as he was trying to escape through a window. He was too late, as he fell to the ground with a bullet through his groin. Both burglars were stran-Mr. Mills asked unanimous consent that the | gers in these parts, but are supposed to be oldized by the neighbors. They are generally supposed to keep a large sum of money in their

THE "Exposition Universelle dal'art Culinaire, awarded the highest honors to ANGOSTURA BIT-TERS as the most efficacious stimulant to excite labor bills should lie just where they were. The | the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in funded. This guarantee has been printed on the | State of New York had already taken steps to- | good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sone, and